Commission No. 795

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MEMORANDUM REPORT
(7-1-50)

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

ORIGIN Field | OFFICE Dallas, Texas | FILE NO. CO-2-34,030

| TYPE OF CASE | STATUS | TITLE OR CAPTION |
|---|---|---|
| Protective Research | Continued | Assassination of President Kennedy (Interview with Mr. Harry McCormick, reporter, Dallas Morning News) |
| INVESTIGATION MADE AT: Dallas, Texas | PERIOD COVERED: 4-1-64 | |
| INVESTIGATION MADE BY: SA John Joe Howlett | | |

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

At the request of United States Attorney Barefoot Sanders, Mr. Harry McCormick, reporter, Dallas Morning News, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

On March 24, 1964, while in the office of United States Attorney, Mr. Barefoot Sanders, U. S. Attorney for the Northern District of Texas, informed me he had a person he wanted me to interview. Subsequently, SAIC Sorrels informed me that Mr. Sanders had requested that we interview Mr. Harry McCormick, reporter, Dallas Morning News. After receiving these instructions, Mr. Sanders again talked with me and informed me that Mr. Harry McCormick, of the Dallas Morning News, had phoned him and said he had some information about the Stevenson incident, the advertisement in the Dallas Morning News, and the "Wanted for Treason" leaflets distributed in Dallas the night of November 21st, 1963. Mr. Sanders said that Mr. McCormick is a responsible newsman and had furnished information that helped start the Billy Sol Estes case.

Other Investigations

On 4-1-64, I interviewed Mr. Harry McCormick at the Secret Service Office, Dallas, Texas, and recorded the entire interview by use of a Dictaphone. Original and one carbon copy of the transcript are being furnished U. S. Attorney Barefoot Sanders.

DISPOSITION

This phase of the investigation is considered closed. Original recording is being held in the files of the Dallas Secret Service Office. Four copies of the transcript are being furnished the Chief's Office with this report.

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JJH:wd

| DISTRIBUTION | COPIES | REPORT MADE BY | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chief | Orig & 3 cc w/atts | John Joe Howlett — SPECIAL AGENT — Dictated | 4-3-64 |
| Dallas | 2 cc | APPROVED: Forrest V. Sorrels — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE | 4-3-64 |

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

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The following interview between Special Agent John Joe Howlett and Mr. Harry McCormick, reporter for the Dallas Morning News, was taped at the Dallas Office of the U. S. Secret Service, Room 800, Reliance Life Building, Dallas, Texas, on April 1, 1964.

HOWLETT: I have Mr. Harry McCormick of the Dallas Morning News with me now and has some information that Mr. Barefoot Sanders, U. S. Attorney, wanted me to get from Mr. McCormick. O.K., Mr. McCormick.

McCORMICK: I guess first we'll talk about this advertisement that appeared in the Dallas News on the morning of November 22nd in which there was some slurring remarks made about President Kennedy and the ad was signed by Bernard Weissman. Bernard Weissman lives at 439 South Columbus Avenue in Mt. Vernon, New York, and from the investigation that I have made on this thing, I think that he was only a puppet in the thing. I think the instigator of the ad and also the instigator of the incidents relative to Mr. Adlai Stevenson's visit here were engineered by this man, Larry H. Schmidt, who lives at 2807 Welborn in Dallas and is employed or was employed by the Mutual of New York, an insurence firm out there in the neighborhood. Schmidt is a graduate of the Lincoln, Nebraska High School in 1955 and attended Miami University. He speaks and writes German well and was handled as a juvenile at the age of fourteen in 1951, charged with breaking and entering, in Lincoln, Nebraska, and was given a one-year probated sentence. As far as I know, he has no other criminal record.

HOWLETT: You stated the University of Miami--was this Miami of Ohio or University of Miami at Florida?

McCORMICK: I believe it was Florida, but I cannot be sure about it. I don't know. I took that record off his employment application with the United Press. He worked briefly for the United Press here in Dallas. Unfortunately, they didn't have a picture of him. Now I have reason to believe the things I'm saying are true, but in a sense, they are hearsay and in a sense, they are the results of quite an extensive investigation we made to find out about this thing. My information is that Weissman, together with a fellow named William Burley, whose address is 3353 West 33rd Street, Denver, Colorado, together with Weissman and Schmidt were in the 508th Military Police Battalion at McGraw, Kaiserine, Munich, Germany, and they agreed when they were discharged that they would meet at Dallas because they felt that there were business opportunities here and that it was a conservative city. They are all three very much right-wingers. Weissman was discharged in August of 1963 and went to his home at Mt. Vernon, where his father is an electrician. He was divorced from his wife, Jane. I understand that there was to be a reconcilliation but whether that ever occurred, I don't know, and he had told some people here in Dallas that he would return with her after the Kennedy assassination blew over and the Weissman ad in connection with the Kennedy assassination. Schmidt came here first. He attended the Stevenson rally and was a witness to the incident where Stevenson was struck with a placard and where Stevenson was spat upon. He wrote Weissman

that he was needed here in Dallas as the liberal press was raising hell about the Stevenson incident.

HOWLETT: Where did you get the information that he wrote this letter? I mean, how did you come about this?

McCORMICK: I got part of it from conversations that he had with people here and part of it from a story in the New York Times, I believe--after Weissman had returned to Mt. Vernon, after the Stevenson assassination.

HOWLETT: You mean after the Stevenson incident?

McCORMICK: Yes. No, not after the Stevenson--not after the--he returned to Mt. Vernon after the Kennedy incident. I'm sorry.

HOWLETT: After the Kennedy assassination?

McCORMICK: Yeah, yeah. Let me see here. Schmidt was a member of the Young Americans for Freedom and Ken Thompson, an editorial writer on our paper, was a director of the Young Americans for Freedom. They said that Schmidt tried every way possible to get the Young Americans for Freedom to demonstrate at the Stevenson rally, but the directors and the leaders in the organization refused to do it. Schmidt was very insistent and later he withdrew from this organization because he disagreed with their policies. So I know he was the instigator of the Stevenson thing from that and Thompson. I got that information from Thompson. After receiving this letter from Schmidt, Weissman and Burley drove here and rented an apartment at 4618 Reiger. Between them, they had $300 when they arrived in Dallas on November 5th. On November 19th, Weissman showed up alone at the Dallas News with a copy for this advertisement and $800 in cash. The same day, he rented a Post Office Box, 1792, in the Main Post Office, and his box rent is paid up to the 31st of March. In fact, it expired yesterday, and I intend to check and see whether the box was renewed. There has been--this Post Office Box number appeared in this advertisement and there has been mail coming to this box number and it has been taken out. I don't know who's taking the mail out. But I suspect that Schmidt is the man who is. I have not talked to Schmidt because I was hoping that somebody with authority would be able to talk with him, rather than a newspaper man.

HOWLETT: Now, just one question here, Mr. McCormick. You said they showed up in town with $300, but when they came down to the Dallas Morning News with $800 to place this ad.

McCORMICK: That was two weeks later. They arrived here November 15th and they came to the News on the 19th of November.

HOWLETT: On November 19th?

McCORMICK: Yeah.

HOWLETT: Now, where did you get the information that they got in town with $300?

McCORMICK: I believe the manager of their apartment told me that, or, it was either she or it was part of Weisman's statement in the New York Newspaper that I spoke about. I don't know. I didn't document this thing perhaps like I should have.

HOWLETT: Do you perhaps recall the date of the New York Times that you are making reference to--approximate dates?

McCORMICK: No, I cannot. I cannot.

HOWLETT: Was it before the assassination?

McCORMICK: No, no, no, it was after--I did not take that name down, or that date down.

HOWLETT: Well, that's O.K. We can locate it. I just thought perhaps if you did have it.

McCORMICK: I saw it in the Dallas Library and if it will help you, the Library has an index of the New York papers and it shows the dates on which they ran stories about Weisman. I believe this is true. And I believe, but I'm not positive, that it was a Sunday paper.

HOWLETT: You think it was a Sunday paper?

McCORMICK: I may be wrong about that. Anyway, there's an index there that you find what dates they ran stories on Weisman. With his name in it. Now after learning this post office box, right after he first left the ad, the next day, he came to the Dallas News asking for a proof of this ad. But the proof was not ready, and he told our people down at the News that he needed this proof to raise the remainder of the $1400 odd dollars which the ad was costing. Political advertising has to be for cash. We don't do any credit business with politics. He got the proof later that morning and returned the next day.

HOWLETT: What day would this have been?

McCORMICK: Well, the 20th. He came back the 20th and asked for the proof.

HOWLETT: Right.

McCORMICK: And on Thursday, the 21st, no, no, I'm sorry. He came and asked for the proof on the morning of November 20th. And the proof was not ready. And he came back later in the morning and said that he needed the proof to raise the remainder of the $1400. He got the proof later that same day. And, he returned the next day, which was November 21st,

with the balance of the money in cash. That night he called the News and said he had heard we were not going to run the ad, but after inquiry of the Advertising Manager, Cy Wagner, Weissman was told that it would run. Miss Jean Roberts, manager of the apartments on Reiger Street where Weissman lived, said Weissman told her that the FBI and Secret Service men had grabbed him and Burley after the assassination on Saturday, and roughed him up, he told her. Quote: "There's going to be trouble. There's a big witch hunt on and I don't want to be involved." Unquote. Mrs. Rob--Miss Roberts said Weissman told her when they checked out of the apartment.

HOWLETT: You say when they pick at Burley. Burley, what is the (pause)?

McCORMICK: Him and Burley.

HOWLETT: He and Burley. Right.

McCORMICK: Burley was the second guy there that came from New York with him. Saturday, after the assassination, a Mrs. Smith called Weissman and left the number EM8-4224. This phone is listed to John R. Smith. But when the investigators called and talked with her, Mrs. Smith insisted that she knew no Weissman and that it was a mistake of some kind. I don't know about that.

HOWLETT: You say investigators?

McCORMICK: Either the Secret Service or the FBI one told Miss Roberts that. She said that when Weissman and Burley left the apartment and moved out, they left considerable stuff packed.

HOWLETT: Excuse me, Mr. McCormick, would you wait just a moment and let me change the belt?

McCORMICK: Yeah. Go ahead. Go ahead.

HOWLETT: Okay, Mr. McCormick, would you continue there now?

McCORMICK: Yeah, I'll start that paragraph over again. Miss Roberts said that when Weissman and Burley checked out of her apartment, they told her that Schmidt, Larry Schmidt, would come and get some considerable amount of stuff that they left packed there in the apartment, and he did come and pick it up and took it away. Schmidt drives a Rambler, Texas 63 License Number NY 8889. I have delayed talking with Schmidt in the hope that some of the agencies that are authorized to investigate this thing, would jump him up, and do a thorough job of questioning. I'd like to talk to him and probably will eventually, and I want to find out the type of mail that's coming in on that box over there. It's possible that they are trying to organize some type of a right-wing organization that I'd like to know about and I'd

like to know who the contributors were on the advertisement that was placed in the News. There is a man named Clyde J. Moore of 4318 Buena Vista in Dallas who is presently the Public Relations man for Dr. Robert Morris, a John Bircher candidate for the United States Senate on the Republican ticket, who knows a great deal about this thing. Moore is a right-winger and is well acquainted with Schmidt and knows a lot about the whole thing. Moore, prior to his taking this job with Dr. Robert Morris, was employed by H. L. Hunt, who runs a radio program called Lifeline which is also very right-wing. Schmidt guaranteed the telephone bill of Weissman and Burley when they rented that apartment and the telephone company has been trying to collect it from Schmidt. Schmidt, himself, has an unlisted telephone number. The telephone company has a letter dated November 20, 1963, signed by Schmidt, and guaranteeing the Weissman telephone over on Reiger Street apartment. I believe that's all I have on that ad.

HOWLETT: You have some more information there on something else?

McCORMICK: Yes, I do have. Now, you may have all this, I don't know. This I got largely from the police, and it concerns a handbill that was distributed during the night before Kennedy's arrival here, which was in the form of a fugitive circular, and it had stud horse type across the top, said Wanted for Treason, and it showed a mug type of shot, front view and profile of President Kennedy, and it was a very despicable, insulting thing. I know you have part of this information. According to the police, a man named Robert Glenn Krause, of 1126 Waverly Street in Dallas, and has a Dallas Police Number 32816 and DOB 9-14-33--32; is employed as a printer at Lettercraft at 2615 Oak Lawn. It's operated and owned by a Mrs. Dorothy Mercer, who I understand, is either Krause's mother, or mother-in-law, and he told the police that a man, unknown to him, came to get cuts made, front view and profile, of President Kennedy and he said he got the cuts made at Monk Brothers at 2027 Young Street, Dallas, and delivered same to the unknown man when he returned to the Oak Lawn print shop. The charge was $4. He says he does not know this man and he does not know who printed the handbills, but police believe he printed them himself. But since they could find no law violation with which to charge him, he was released without very strict questioning. He has quite an arrest record, which is available at the Police Department. Do you want me to give you this arrest record, what I've got here?

HOWLETT: Everything that you have there, why don't you just give us everything that you have, Mr. McCormick?

McCORMICK: All right. On 8-4-49 arrested in Yuma, Arizona for investigation of Dyer Act; 11-16-49 Fort Worth as a fugitive and got one year probation on 1-3-50 under the Brooklyn Plan; interstate transportation of stolen motor vehicle; this is the same thing; on April 3rd, 50, two years;

3-13-50 arrested at Alexandria, Louisiana, investigation of auto theft, no disposition; 3-14-50, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, auto theft investigation, no disposition; 4-12-50, he was received at the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners at Springfield, Missouri, on the two-year sentence that he got under the Brooklyn Plan, and got a regular parole on January 3rd, 1951. He was arrested in Dallas on the 21st of June 1951, driving while intoxicated, no disposition shown; and I got a picture of him if you want it.

HOWLETT: Well, I can, we can get another picture of him, if you want to keep that.

McCORMICK: Now some of your people talked to this man. I think you did. I'm not positive about that.

HOWLETT: Have you, in any way, been able to tie him with any of these right-wing organizations, or Schmidt, or any of the other people?

McCORMICK: No, I haven't done any further with this thing. I don't expect we'll be able to print any stories on it and I just don't know.

HOWLETT: Have you ever seen Schmidt or Burley or Weissman where you would recognize them if you were to see a picture of them?

McCORMICK: No, I have not. No.

HOWLETT: You don't think you would recognize Schmidt?

McCORMICK: No.

HOWLETT: Or Burley?

McCORMICK: No. None of them.

HOWLETT: Nor Weissman either one?

McCORMICK: No.

HOWLETT: O.K., sir, well.

McCORMICK: I may talk to Schmidt some of these times, but I'm--I've been hopeful that maybe the Secret Service or the FBI or the Warren Commission would take some interest in this guy and work him over. He would--I don't know--he would be the man that could tie this thing up. There's one other thing that I forgot to mention in connection with this Krause. Did I--did I give his name?

HOWLETT: Yes. Yes, I believe you did.

McCORMICK: With Krause, that same--that afternoon, there were a number of these handbills inserted in the Dallas Times Herald in their vending machines where they sell these papers. Somebody put a nickel in to lift up the lid, and made an insertion of these Wanted for Treason handbills in quite a number of Dallas Times Herald--I don't know how many were put in that way, but quite a few. I forgot to tell you about that. I haven't got it on my notes is the reason I missed it. I was hoping that somebody would talk to this Smith, and see, Schmidt, rather, and get into this thing a lot further, but since there is no story that I can see in the thing--as a matter of fact, my newspaper would like to forget about that damn ad. It's hurt us tremendously. But, eventually, if nothing happens that Schmidt doesn't appear before the Warren Commission, or I find out that the agencies haven't questioned him, I'm going to jump him up and talk to him. Because, I'm interested in that Post Office Box over there and what those people are up to. I would judge that the mail that's coming into that box--that ad was reproduced in so many, many places, you know--practically every booklet and piece of literature that's gotten out on the Kennedy Administration has carried that damn ad. The box number is on it, and there'll be all sorts of mail come into that thing. There'll be--might be some money coming into it. There might be people that would give him hell, and you know, bawling him out, and might be some effort to keep this thing--I forget what they call this Committee for something or other--when they signed this ad. No such committee, I don't believe, existed at that time. May be that they are trying to organize such a committee, and I'd like to keep up with all this right-wing thing because no telling what's going to happen in the future here. I believe that's about all unless you've got some questions.

HOWLETT: Well, no, I can't think of any right now. But there is nothing more you have? There is one thing. Were you able to tie any of the other people's names that have been involved in the assassination in with any of these people?

McCORMICK: No, I haven't. I have not. I, of course, did quite a little work on the Oswald and the Ruby thing, as a newspaper reporter. My paper first felt there was a connection between those two people. I never did feel that--there is a question I have about the Oswald case that I would like to be answered, and I think if it isn't answered, that the Kennedy assassination will be a matter for controversy for years and years to come.

HOWLETT: What is the question?

McCORMICK: The question is I would like to know where Oswald was getting his money for his projected trip to Cuba and Russia when he went down to Mexico City to get out of this country? There are only a few places where that money could have come from. It could have come from Russia. It could have come from the Free Cuba People.

HOWLETT: One moment, let me change the belt here, Mr. McCormick, and we'll continue on this.

HOWLETT: Okay, Mr. McCormick, we had to change the dictaphone belt. Would you continue with your question there?

McCORMICK: Yeah, the money would have to have come--you can narrow the sources down pretty well, I think. It either had to come from Russia or from this Fair Play for Cuba Committee which Oswald worked with or some agency of the United States Government, either the State Department, or the CIA, or the FBI. I have some hesitancy because I don't know where this thing is going to go. I think that it was a very serious matter when the FBI failed to notify the Police or the Secret Service that Oswald was in that building and was working there and the type of guy he was, because they did know him. We might have avoided this assassination if that had been known. And it--it makes me feel that very possibly, he may have been an undercover man for the FBI, because he was--because of that fact and because of the fact that his wife was from Russia, that he had been to Russia, that the State Department brought him home, with their money. It's quite possible, and then of course any one--any one of the possibilities are--are within reason. Of course I realize that Mr. Hoover has said that they had not employed this man and so has the Head of the CIA said that. But they couldn't say anything else. There wasn't anything else they could have said. CIA said it right away. It was some time before Mr. Hoover said that he had no connection with the FBI.

HOWLETT: During your investigation of the events after the assassination and leading up to the assassination, have you come upon anything yourself that you feel is somewhat concrete as to a possibility of where this money could have been coming from?

McCORMICK: No, I do not. I do not have anything concrete and have no confidence in Oswald's mother and I have made no attempt to talk to Marina. Her hookup with Martin--we couldn't do any business with her at all because Martin was pretty friendly with a reporter on the opposition paper. We couldn't reach her in any way. I wrote and sent her a letter but it had no connection with the investigation. I--a wax museum up in Canada are depicting the scene of the Ruby shooting of Oswald and I tried to buy the clothes that Oswald had and I tried to buy Ruby's clothes for these wax dummys that they were making and I had written Mrs. Oswald a letter--the wife--and I got no reply. I made her an offer of $100 for the clothes he wore, but I had no answer and I understood from Thorne, the attorney--Thorne and Martin represented her first, you know. I understood from Thorne that the clothing that he wore had been impounded as evidence by the Police and subsequently sent to Washington for the crime laboratory of the FBI. Of course, now I think the display is already made so I don't think the clothes would do any good. I got a complete description of them so that they would be able to duplicate the clothing that both men wore, but I have not--have not linked any of these people together. I don't--I don't think there is any connection--either between Oswald and Ruby, or between these right-wingers, Schmidt, Weissman at all, and, either Ruby or Oswald.

HOWLETT: In other words you feel that this Stevenson incident and the Wanted for Treason posters are something that was coming from another independent source?

McCORMICK: Yeah. Yes, I think so. I feel that way.

HOWLETT: You apparently feel that this source could prove to be a potential danger in the future?

McCORMICK: It could be, yes. I feel that way about it. Yes. Yes.

HOWLETT: That's the reason that you have made this information known to us?

McCORMICK: Yes. One of the reasons and of course, I'm not in agreement with this sort of thing. I--I saw my paper that morning that Kennedy came there. I have never had such a feeling. It--it just disgusted me beyond any--it was the most impolite, dirty, despicable thing. And then of the assassination following it just made it that much worse. The paper feels that way about it, not only me.

HOWLETT: Well, now, if my memory is correct, there was a Robert Hatfield who was the person that spat on Ambassador Stevenson?

McCORMICK: Yes. I don't know anything about that. Yes.

HOWLETT: Were you able, or did Hatfield's name come up in association with Schmidt, Burley, or Weissman?

McCORMICK: No, it hasn't as far as I'm concerned. No. You see, I haven't talked to any of these people. I've talked to people where they had been. It's possible that I might be able to find out, without going to Schmidt. But I'd left it alone for somebody with some authority to talk to him. I'm just a reporter. He can tell me to go to hell and that's all. And probably would.

HOWLETT: What about, I believe it was Cora Fredrickson--was the lady that hit the Ambassador?

McCORMICK: Yeah. Yeah.

HOWLETT: Did her name or any association come up?

McCORMICK: No, not to my knowledge, but of course, they could be connected and I not know it because I haven't talked with any of these people directly.

HOWLETT: But as far as you know right now, they are not associated?

McCORMICK: That's right. But I do feel that Schmidt engineered this thing, with Stevenson, and I am positive that he engineered the advertisement

that was put in the paper. Now if he had any connection with the little handbill, Wanted for Treason handbill, or whether he had any connection with these people that were charged with these offenses, I don't know. I don't know. I have a spy in the John Birch Society. They've sorta broken up into sort of cells, like Communists have. They don't have one big meeting except when Walsh or somebody in the Birch Society comes here, but this person does--these names mean nothing, as far as the Birch Society is concerned.

HOWLETT: Any of these names, Schmidt and all of them don't come into the Birch Society?

McCORMICK: No, I can't trace them in there at all. But they might belong to another Chapter or Cell or whatever in the hell you call it, other than one that my informant works in. And this person also takes the Daily Worker and I've kept up with the Daily Worker's accounts on this assassination thing and the Ruby thing. But I cannot find where they are connected otherwise, but I am--the only thing I'm positive of is that Schmidt tried his best to get this group of Youths for Freedom, or whatever the hell it was, to demonstrate at the Stevenson meeting and I know he is the man behind the advertisement in the paper. Of that I am sure, and I think that he might be a source of good information if he could be in some way made to talk.

HOWLETT: Well, now your informant that you make reference to in the John Birch Society--did he, in advance, give you any warning of the Stevenson incident? I mean was there anything that the John Birch Society (interruption)?

McCORMICK: No, that connection I made subsequent to the Stevenson affair. In fact, I didn't make the connection until after the Kennedy assassination.

HOWLETT: So this informant is recent (interruption)?

McCORMICK: Yes, that's right.

HOWLETT: Did you talk to him about this aspect of the thing to see (interruption)?

McCORMICK: Oh, yeah. I talked to him about all of this material that I've talked about here, and I got no response. This is a small group they meet with and it could well be they were connected with it. It might be with another group, because they don't have any mass meetings. There are probably 10 or 12 that go to this meeting that this person goes to.

HOWLETT: Well, now is this person that you make reference to, is he a sympathizer with them, or is he just in there to see what is going on?

McCORMICK: Well, this person began as a sort of a sympathizer, but became exceedingly disgusted by the wild material that they are putting out, and this person is also very close to Walker, General Walker, and is frequently at the Walker home, where he has his office too.

HOWLETT: Well, is this person that you are making reference to, is he going to stay in the John Birch Society and continue his connections with Walker?

McCORMICK: Yeah. Yeah.

HOWLETT: In the future, if anything should come up, a meeting, a rally, or anything of this nature, do you think that he would let you know if Walker or if the John Birch Society is planning any events?

McCORMICK: Oh, yes. Yeah. Yeah.

HOWLETT: And should the President, First Lady, or the future Vice President or anyone be in Dallas, and there was something planned through the Walker group, or through the John Birch Society group, or any group that this person had contact with, do you feel that he would let you know?

McCORMICK: Oh, yes. I am sure of it.

HOWLETT: And, would you in turn pass this on to us?

McCORMICK: Oh, you bet your feet I would. Yes.

HOWLETT: Very good.

McCORMICK: I couldn't get here fast enough to let you know. And that, regardless of who became President, if it was, or what sort of demonstration they might make for or against anybody, I would let you know immediately.

HOWLETT: Very good. We certainly would appreciate it, Mr. McCormick, if you would, should this ever arise. Now is there anything else that you can think of in connection with the advertisement, the handbill, or anything that you've uncovered with Oswald that we haven't discussed here today?

McCORMICK: No, I don't believe so. Perhaps, I've gone too far, I don't know, in talking about this Oswald thing, but it's been a question that's plagued me ever since it started.

HOWLETT: Well, of course, Mr. McCormick, if you have the question, other people have the same question, or there would be some other people, and we are interested in what you and what other people think about it.

McCORMICK: You know, there was a report in a paper--the Times Herald, not in our paper--that Oswald had received some money by Western Union. I don't

believe that happened. I don't believe it happened. But if it did, it would be very interesting to know where that money came from.

HOWLETT: Yes sir. Is there anything else that you can think of?

McCORMICK: No, I don't believe so. If there is, I will give you a ring after I think it over, but I'm sure that I've given you everything I had, because I tried to write it down on this record for my office and I believe that's the crop.

HOWLETT: O.K., Mr. McCormick, we certainly do thank you, sir.

McCORMICK: You bet. Good to see you.

END OF INTERVIEW